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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPORTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,  
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12  
per annum. Postage to any part of  
the World \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

NO 15,365, 第五十六百三千五萬一第 日大初月六年三十三緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 15TH, 1907. 一拜禮 號五十月七年七零百九千一英華香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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1805

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1806

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SHOT. From No. 10 to SSGC at \$6, 37 and  
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POCKET PISTOLS.

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With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSEN & CO.  
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CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.  
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Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 1806

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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. 1807

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MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

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best Bituminous Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the  
agencies of the Company will receive any order  
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## MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

IMPORT EXPORT AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
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1805

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

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1805

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Through this new arrangement passengers can book Through Tickets at any of the above-mentioned ports to cover Steamer as well as Train Passage. Special Coupon-tickets are issued for First, Second, and Third-class. These Tickets are good for 45 days in Europe, Russia, and 26 days in Siberia; thus enabling passengers to travel at ease and stop at any stations on the way.

EXPRESS TRAINS are running for the convenience of passengers desiring a quick passage via Moscow to Western Europe, consisting of only First and Second-class compartment Sleeping Coaches, Dining Room and Bathroom Cars, which are unequalled for luxury of equipment and comfort, leave Vladivostock every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 7 P.M. The Tuesday Train is formed of Cars belonging to the International Sleeping Cars Company "Wagons-lits" while the trains leaving on Thursdays and Sundays are formed of Cars belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company.

The journey to Moscow from Shanghai including stays at Nagasaki and Vladivostock takes Sixteen days, and from Nagasaki and Tsuruga 13 days.

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First-class Passengers travelling by "Express Train" must obtain at Vladivostock "Platzkart" so as to have their own numbered seat and bedding.

Second-class Passengers travelling by "Express Train" must obtain "Extra Ticket for travelling Express" besides "Platzkart" as above.

On these will be an extra charge.

For any further information kindly apply to the CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY CO., 10 The Bund, Shanghai, and Svetlanskaja Street, Begineff House, Vladivostock.

15th May, 1907. 1807

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons

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Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.

Electric Lighting and Fans

Every Comfort

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms

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ESTABLISHED 1841.  
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A few lines of the NEW LABEL appear on page 5.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to The Editor.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that, how the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 15TH, 1907.

We have previously given our opinion of the mischievous rubbish that is printed in a certain class of political fiction—those stories that deal with hypothetical wars between friendly powers, and forecast their results. Sometimes they are written to emphasise the arguments of those who are anxious to prove the necessity of augmenting the army or navy of their respective countries, in which case as a story they are usually somewhat dull. At other times they are merely sensational, or viciously xenophobic. It is rarely that their concoctors seem able to realize, or to make their readers realize, what war really involves. If they did, they might provide the antidote for their own poison. Mr. T. FISHER UNWIN has published a book called "Armageddon," translated from the German, which seems to us to do this. It is a thrilling story, with much in it that we would rather not have seen printed, but at the same time it should leave the average Jingo who reads it less inclined for fight than he was. Admiral FREMANTELE has written an introduction in which he very properly points out the superiorities of this narrative to the rest of its class. The anonymous author causes war to break out in a way that has recently had a curiously close coincidence. Trouble at Apia led to the landing of a naval force, without the consent of the German government, very much in the way that an American force was landed at Jamaica, contrary to the wishes of Governor SWEETENHAM. In the story, the American

ship, seeing England embroiled, steamed away without insisting upon landing its men, and the suggestion of the German writer is that America deliberately sought and intrigued for such an outcome, for its own advantage. Admiral FREMANTELE considers it unjust to cast America for the part of Mephistopheles, and says it is a blot upon the book, "for though our American cousins are certainly cute enough, they have never shown themselves dishonourable in their political relations." There are other blots on the book he has failed to note, such as the ignoble part the French soldiers and sailors are made to play in the fighting. For after the first shots, France joins England, followed by Portugal and Spain, while Germany has the assistance of Austria and Italy. Russia, Japan and America sit on the fence and subsequently reap all the spoils of battle. The Kilkenny business is brought to an end in a curious "yellow peril" way, the writer picturing a pan-Asiatic league and simultaneous risings and massacres in Africa, India and China, so that an armistice is arranged at the instance of the Kaiser, while the united enemies march to fight the new peril and rescue their friends. Describing events in China, the author says: "Such events were the punishment of pious belief in the lies of those who had said that the religion of Love was able to modify the wild instincts of the Mongolian race. It was demonstrated that conversion among the Chinese had been only an external act, and that the water of baptism had not been able to alter in any way the racial character imprinted by centuries." While the impoverished and enfeebled allies were setting these matters right, Russia seized the Persian port of Bandar-Abbas, and America sent England an ultimatum to withdraw all her garrisons from her colonial possessions in the West Indies from Jamaica, the Bahamas, British Honduras, and British Guiana. All these political changes and redistributions, however, are less convincing than the author's word pictures of war and its realities, and these are the parts that justify the whole. If every Californian Jingo and every Japanese Jingo could be made to digest these vivid passages, the present situation would soon be less strained than it seems to be.

The plague total at date is 174 cases, there having been reported three yesterday.

Owing to the introduction of the premium bonus system in the works of Vickers, Sons, and Maxim engineers and naval shipbuilders, at Erith, on the Thames, five miles east of Woolwich, nearly 2,000 men have gone on strike.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m.:—13th, 7.30 a.m. Cyclone has crossed Ludrone Islands north of Guam moving probably W.N.W."

There was a surprising discussion at a recent meeting of the Greenwich Guardians following upon rumours that detectives from Scotland-yard were making investigations concerning certain cheques alleged to have been received by guardians from contractors to the union. The matter was referred to by Mr. W. H. Reynolds, who moved that the board apply for a Local Government Board inquiry into certain allegations. This was agreed to.

Beginning with July, higher fares were charged on practically all the electric underground railways of London, including the Central London Railway. The uniform fare was first introduced into London by the latter company, but now the tube which made London famous will be the "Tuppeny Tube" no longer. A new tariff of fares had been arranged, and the old charge of "twopenny any distance" will obtain only as far as Lancaster-gate.

The Hongkong Legislative Council will assemble to-morrow (Tuesday) to deal with a resolution "that the principle of the payment of salaries of European Civil Servants contained in Lord Elgin's despatch No. 122 of the 11th June, 1907, be approved," and for the first readings of a Bill entitled An Ordinance relating to Fire and Life Insurance Companies, and of a Bill entitled An Ordinance for giving to a Foreign Company called the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij certain facilities for carrying on its business in the Colony.

The jinrikisha, the little man-drawn carriage used in Japan, South Africa, and tropical countries, is making a bid for popularity in England. It is likely to prove a formidable rival to the bath-chair in the estimation of invalids. Messrs. Turhill of Long-acre, informed a "Daily Mail" representative that they have three dozen on order at the present moment. A number of them are for invalids and persons suffering from gopt and rheumatism. The "Riksha" is also being utilised by tourists in Cumberland and the Lake District. For general utility amid such rugged country there is nothing to equal it. Ladies are particularly grateful for it. Army men returning from India and Ceylon, and people settling in secluded parts of the country, are ordering jinrikishas. They cost anything from ten to twenty guineas, complete with rubber tyres. In the last three months Messrs. Turhill have sold more than in the previous five years.

In order to swell the Jamaica earthquake fund in Barbados, the Governor recently authorized the issue of a special 2d. stamp surcharged "Kingston Relief Fund, 1d." with the idea that the stamp should be used as an ordinary penny stamp, and that the fund should benefit by the other penny. It appears that inadvertently the inscription on one sheet of these stamps was printed upside down. A well known philatelist immediately bought up the lot at the rate of 1s each. The moment the Governor heard of it he ordered that 6,000 more should be struck off. It is easy to imagine the chagrin of the philatelist.

In his report for 1906, published in the *Gazette*, Mr. Frank Browne, Government Analyst, states that during the year an increasing number of ores and of metals were examined. Most of the metals were various qualities of Chinese tin, of which from 4,000 to 6,000 tons annually pass through Hongkong from Mongolia. The refining of this tin is now one of Hongkong's small industries. The process of purification is carefully done, and is quite successful. It is hoped that, despite counter attractions in the mode of carriage from the mines, this tin may still be dealt with in Hongkong. As the trade and refining has now been carried on here for five years, there seems to be a good prospect of its continuance and increase.

Thus the *Australian Star* of May 14: A very large turtle, known in some quarters as the "Chinese Devil," which was caught in the vicinity of Botany Roads on Saturday last, caused quite a flutter amongst a certain section of the local Chinese, who worship it. The fish, which was over 8 ft. in length, and which weighed over half a ton, was taken to the fish market but was almost immediately purchased by the Celestials, who removed it to a lane off Astley-road. It was there guarded jealously and during the evening a religious ceremony was held over it. As the fish can live out of water a great length of time it was taken to Bondi on Sunday. It was placed in the ocean to "return to China with all their bad luck."

Damages to the extent of £150 were obtained against Miss Connie Ediss, the well-known Gaity favourite, for an accident in which her motor car was concerned. The action, which was heard in the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Ridley and a special jury, was brought by a labourer named Moses Lee, employed by Messrs. Dick Kerr and Co., framework contractors. It was 25 Nov. of last year, and Miss Connie Ediss was passing through Lewisham in her motor car, which was driven by her cousin, Lee was attempting to reach the footpath when he was knocked down. His leg was broken. Miss Connie Ediss drove him to the hospital, where he remained for two weeks. As a result of the accident, he claimed that he was now unable to do any hard work.

The Marquis Vincenzo Peruzzi, the representative of a Florentine family with a claim over five hundred and thirty years old for £250,000,000 against England, who went to London a few days ago to look after the matter as recorded recently, has finally disposed of his romantic liaison on the British throne. In an interview he said: Why do all the papers want to give me millions? I don't want them; I never asked for them. The whole story is untrue. It was manufactured in Florence, Rome, and Milan. They said that when King Edward was in Rome I asked him for £40,000,000, but I have come to London on something more important than forty millions. I have come to be married, and in three weeks I shall be gone.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Express* says that Mrs. Wewak, the wife of a Chicago engineer, has been arrested at her parents' home at Radwanitz, Silesia, on the curious charge of lese majesté, the offence having been committed in love letters she wrote two years ago. She was originally betrothed to a Pole of the name of Strobowaski. They discussed politics as well as love in their billets doux. The girl cancelled the engagement and went to America, where she married Mr. Wewak. She returned two months ago to her parents. Strobowaski, thereupon, in order to obtain revenge for being jilted, submitted to the Public Prosecutor Maria's love letters to him, in which she attacked the Emperor's Policy. She was arrested as she was on the eve of starting on her return to Chicago.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

An extraordinary meeting of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., to pass a special resolution was held at the offices of the general manager, Messrs. Shaw, Tomp and Co., at noon on Saturday. Mr. E. Shaw presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater and Hon. Mr. F. Keswick (consulting committee), Mr. R. Henderson (secretary), Messrs. J. A. Young, E. D. Haskell, and R. Hancock.

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting, and the resolution requiring confirmation. The resolution read:—

That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of £900,000, being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's reserve fund and accordingly that the same be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders of the Company at the date of the passing of this Resolution in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that the General Managers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute among the shareholders the 2,000 unissued shares in like proportion.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the resolution.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN—A call of \$5.50 per share will be made immediately. Scrip will be ready on the 22nd instant. That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

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Chief Officer Bridges testified to giving the defendant leave on Friday night from 8 p.m. till midnight. At about 11.30 p.m. he returned on board drunk, abusive and riotous. Defendant should have relieved the dock at midnight, but he was unfit for duty, and another man had to take his watch. Witness found it necessary to hoist the police signal, but the defendant was quiet in the time the water police arrived.

Defendant denied making a noise until he was struck by another quartermaster. He was not allowed to keep his watch.

His Worship recorded a conviction and ordered the defendant to forfeit six days' pay.

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Chief Officer Bridges testified to giving the defendant leave on Friday night from 8 p.m. till midnight. At about 11.30 p.m. he returned on board drunk, abusive and riotous. Defendant should have relieved the dock at midnight, but he was unfit for duty, and another man had to take his watch. Witness found it necessary to hoist the police signal, but the defendant was quiet in the time the water police arrived.

Defendant denied making a noise until he was struck by another quartermaster. He was not allowed to keep his watch.

His Worship recorded a conviction and ordered the defendant to forfeit six days' pay.

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## EYE DISEASES AMONG CHINESE

The *Gazette* contains a report by Dr. G. M. Harston on the Ophthalmic Department of Tung Wah Hospital in which he states that the objects of the department are twofold:—(1) The relief of the appalling amount of suffering from eye disease existing among the Chinese. (2.) The practical training of Chinese students of medicine in this special subject to enable them more effectively to relieve their afflicted fellow countrymen.

With regard to the first of these objects, it has always been the opinion of oculists at home and on the continent that Egypt was par excellence the country where eye disease flourished. A slight acquaintance with the Chinese calls for a modification of this opinion. The Egyptian Government has recently made most laudable endeavours to cope more effectively with the ravages of eye disease, especially with the infection ophthalmia by instituting a system of travelling hospitals and these have been great successes.

In Hongkong these infectious ophthalmias are always extraordinarily prevalent. I may mention here that in 1905 I made a systematic examination of the eyes of the children in three of our large charitable institutions in Hongkong, the result was the astounding revelation that over 70 per cent. of the children were affected with Trachoma. I considered it my duty to make a report on the subject to the Sanitary Board. The Board was interested but frank in adding to its many labours. I can only add that should the Government, which at present is in a position to interest in Hygiene as far as school children are concerned, ever desire to deal with the subject, my services if wished for, will be, as far as the exigencies of private practice permit, at His Excellency's disposal.

The infectious ophthalmias have formed the bulk of eye diseases treated during the year. This obtains at all eye hospitals but the relative proportion of those attending at the Tung Wah Hospital for these complaints is far higher than is the case at any of the London eye hospitals, not even excepting the Royal London (Moorside) Ophthalmic Hospital which is on certain days inundated with immigrants dumped in East London.

The main causes of blindness in the Chinese are Trachoma and birth ophthalmia. It is pitiful to see the ravages of these diseases. In Hongkong of the two causes trachoma is the more frequent. I have now under treatment a Post Office employee (sent by Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, who in another two months would most certainly have lost his sight from old standing trachoma). This man was going about his work showing the disease broadcast—every individual using the same towels or basin as this man would in all probability develop trachoma and, if untreated, would run a considerable risk of partial or total blindness. I mention this not as an alarmist (though it is high time somebody sounded the alarm in Hongkong) but merely to call attention to a state of affairs which would not be allowed to exist for a moment in England—where in fact children suffering from trachoma are sent to special schools and are not allowed to attend the ordinary schools.

We have then here in Hongkong a disease flour-shing which causes in many cases (not in all but in the majority) partial blindness and sometimes total blindness.

This disease is preventable. His Majesty King Edward in another connection uttered the now famous words: "If preventable, why not prevented?" Further comment is unnecessary.

In a small way one has done what one can to check the spread and stamp out existing disease, as far as the three charitable institutions before referred to are concerned, and thanks to hearty and efficient co-operation, one's efforts have been in the main successful.

The appreciation by the Chinese of the ophthalmic department is best shown by the following two facts:—A Chinese doctor at the hospital (i.e., employing Chinese methods) sent his daughter for treatment and another member of the Chinese Medical Staff came for treatment himself much to the delight of the other patients as soon as they discovered his identity.

## HONGKONG HOSPITAL

The report of the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, published in the *Gazette*, states that during 1906 the number of admissions was 2745 as against 2704 in the previous year. The number of free cases was in excess of 19,500, while there was a marked falling off in the number of paying patients. There were 215 operations performed during the year.

The medical officer in charge of the Victoria Hospital for women and children reports that during 1906 the admissions numbered 278 as against 212 in 1905.

During the year there were 75 admissions to Kennedy Town Hospital and 67 to the Hospital Hull "Hygeia". The 18 cases of malignant malaria, shown in Table I, were part of a batch of 900 cooling work on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, who were sent in on short notice and could not be accommodated elsewhere. They were transferred after two days to the Government Civil and Tung Wah Hospitals. The total number of plague cases notified amounted to 591, of which 806 proved fatal, i.e. 93 per cent. 29 of these cases were treated in Kennedy Town Hospital and 43 died, i.e. 87 per cent. In the Tung Wah Plague Branch Hospital 136 cases were admitted and 124 died, i.e. 91 per cent. It is probable that the true mortality is not so high as these figures would seem to prove, because it is likely that many mild cases at the beginning and end of the epidemic recover without treatment and are never notified. The majority of the cases admitted to Hospital are in an advanced stage of the disease and are practically hopeless.

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

## VITAL STATISTICS

The Principal Civil Medical Officer has written an interesting report on the general sanitary condition of the Colony. He notes that during the year twenty-one houses and a portion of another were ruined in the city of Victoria and these together with 30 others were demolished with a view to reducing surface crowding. It is also pointed out that a considerable improvement is always taking place in the matter of scavenging lanes, but the full effect of the Ordinance in this respect will not be noticeable for a considerable number of years.

Coming to the vital statistics he reports that during the year the births numbered 1321. Of these 293 were non-Chinese (161 males and 132 females) and 1028 Chinese (681 males and 347 females). The birth-rate amongst the Non-Chinese community was 14.05 per 1000 as compared with 17.63 per 1000 in 1905 and 13.9 in 1904. The nationalities of the Non-Chinese parents were as follows:—British 117, Indian 43, German 17, French 3, American 3, Portuguese 78, Filipino and Malay 18, Japans 3, Jewish 5, Dutch 2, Parsee 2, Arabian 1, and Swedish 1.

The deaths registered during the year numbered 8,379. The death-rate was therefore 25.03 per 1000. These deaths include 842 from plague and the death-rate has also been largely augmented by the typhoid of September 18th, 1906, and by the burning of the steamship *Hawkins*. The total number of deaths amongst the Chinese community was 8,877 which gives a death-rate of 26.41 per 1,000, while the deaths registered amongst the Non-Chinese community numbered 292, of which 207 were from the civil population, 17 from the army and 8 from the navy. This gives a death-rate for the Non-Chinese community of 14.02 per 1,000.

The nationalities of the deceased were as follows:—British 77, Indian 61, Portuguese 52, German 13, Japanese 24, American 9, Malay 9, French 4, Italian 2, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish 5, African 5, South American, Eurasian and Jew 2 each, Paris 6, Russian, Turkish, and Bavarian 1 each and of unknown nationality 2. Malaya was responsible for half of the deaths among the British Troops.

Among the Chinese population the deaths of infants numbered 1,577, while only 1,028 Chinese births were registered. Taking the corrected birth figure to be 1,611 this gives an infant mortality of 979 per thousand, which proves conclusively that a large proportion of Chinese births must escape registration. The census return for 1905 showed 1,320 Chinese infants under one year of age, and 14,980 Chinese children between the ages of one year and five years.

The total number of deaths from respiratory diseases for the year was 1,632, of which 55 were among the Non-Chinese community, leaving 1,577 among the Chinese population. The death-rate among the Chinese from respiratory diseases was 5.1 per 1,000 as compared with 4.4 per 1,000 in the previous year and that for phthisis alone was 2.6 per 1,000 as compared with 1.9 per 1,000 in 1905. No doubt a number of these deaths were a sequel to the exposure experienced during the Typhoon as the deaths from drowning alone certainly do not represent the entire toll levied by that disaster. The deaths from phthisis amongst the Chinese were 98 per cent. of the total deaths amongst that community.

The number of deaths under the heading of various cemeteries of the Colony have been recorded during the year:—

*Non-Chinese Cemeteries*.—Colonial Cemetery 124; Roman Catholic Cemetery 1,355; Moslem Cemetery 59; Jewish Cemetery 1; Parsee Cemetery 1; and Sikh Cemetery 10; total, 1,554. Chinese Cemetery 529.

## PLAQUE MEASURES.

There are at present four Plague Inspectors for the City of Victoria, and one for Kowloon—Inspector Fincher being in charge of Health Districts 1, 2 and 3 and the Peak, Inspector S. M. Gidley in charge (acting) of Districts 4, 5 and 6, Inspector Knight in charge of Districts 7 and 8, Inspector Allen in charge of Districts 9 and 10, and Inspector Mackenzie in charge of Kowloon.

There are eleven coloured foremen interpreters for each of the districts of the City of Victoria and one for Kowloon, who supervise the prevention of the formation of breeding pools for mosquitoes, and although the work proceeded very slowly for a year or two, yet much has been done by the fumigation of the basements of European houses (with the consent of the occupant), by the training of nullahs, by the filling in of pools, by the subsoil drainage of swamps and ground, and by the resumption here and there of a pad-field which approached too closely to a Police Station or other European dwelling, considerably lessening the facilities for the breeding of mosquitoes. One of the results of this work is seen in the falls showing the number of admissions for malaria, to our two largest Hospitals, during each of the past ten years. It will be seen that the average has fallen from 1,076 in the five years 1897-1901 to 531 in the quinquennium 1902-1906. The year 1906 has been an unfavourable one in regard to malaria as both cases and deaths show an increase over the past few years, while the type has been unusually malignant. This increase in numbers is partly accounted for by the large number of cases occurring among the employees in the new Railway works in Kowloon.

During non-epidemic periods the whole of this staff is engaged in house-to-house cleansing work about ten houses or thirty floors a day are dealt with, and each tenant receives three days' notice, in English and Chinese, requiring him to thoroughly cleanse his premises. On the day fixed the gang attends in the street opposite the house named, and supplies hot water and soap solution to the tenants and cleans out all empty rooms, basements, etc., the tenants themselves cleansing out their own premises without assistance from us. The refuse turned out during this cleansing is removed by the gang to the nearest dust-boat. The soap solution is also used by the tenants for washing their bedding, etc., in the street or on the verandah.

When the cleansing work is completed by the tenants the Inspector visits every floor accompanied by the foreman interpreter and some of the coolies with a bucket of pesterine (liquid fuel) and some mops, and this pesterine is applied to the sides and corners of the floors, the cubicles, and to the corners of the stairs, by means of the mops, under the personal supervision of the Inspector. At this visit when the floors are clear of furniture, etc., the Inspector makes special note of the condition of the ground surfaces, the absence of gratings to drain-inlets and ventilators, and the presence of rats and all these matters are dealt with by legal notice at once. In Districts 4, 5 and 6 crude phenol is used instead of pesterine, for purposes of comparison, in accordance with the wishes of the Board on this subject. The tenants are invited, in the attached notice, to allow their bedding and spare clothing to be steamed, in order to destroy fleas and other vermin and their ova, and compensation is offered for all articles damaged. Should a case of plague occur in a house, the Kafong of the district is informed, and the floor on which the case has occurred is disinfected by the Plague staff, the walls being sprayed with corrosive sub-nitrate, and the floor and the bed-boards washed with Joyes' fluid or cyllin (half a pint to the gallon); crude carbolic acid is poured into the rat-runs, which are then filled up with cement; and the clothing and bedding is sent to the Disinfecting Station to be steamed. The remaining floors of the infected house are cleansed by the tenants in the same manner as in the house-to-house cleansing. Should there be any ceilings or stair linings in the infected house these are removed and compensation is paid for them, if the case has been duly reported.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 1,719 of which 893 were of plague, and of typhoid fever 66, as compared with 90 during 1905 and 129 in 1904. The European cases numbered 43, of which 15 were imported. The Chinese cases numbered 12, while 11 cases occurred amongst the other races in the Colony. Five of the European cases, three of the other Non-Chinese cases and seven of the Chinese cases died. In most of the cases of typhoid fever that occur in this Colony the infection is probably contracted by eating salads of raw vegetables, which have been grown in Chinese market-gardens, where it is customary to water and manure the plants with diluted human excreta—both urine and night-soil. Residents in the Far East should carefully avoid such articles of food as watercress, lettuce, etc., in view of this danger of contracting typhoid fever, cholera or intestinal parasites, all of which diseases may be conveyed in this manner. It will be seen from the above figures that this disease is much less prevalent among the Chinese than among Europeans in this Colony. The two cases of cholera were recorded during the year, both of them being Chinese employed in the Harbour. One of the patients died, during the year, 192 cases of smallpox were certified, of which 11 were European with one imported case, 168 were Chinese with two imported cases, and 13 were of other cases with one imported case. One of the European cases, three of the other Non-Chinese cases and 137 of the Chinese died. The number of vaccinations for the year was 7,500. Thirty-one cases of diphtheria were notified throughout the year. Two of these were European cases, one child, the other an adult. Nine cases were Chinese, one Portuguese, and one Filipino. All the cases of diphtheria, with the exception of one, occurred during the last three months of the year. All the Chinese cases died, and also the Portuguese child. Thirteen cases of paroxysmal fever were certified throughout the year. One was a Japanese case, and the remainder Chinese. Eight of the Chinese died. The scheme inaugurated in 1905 for supplying trained Chinese midwives to attend the poor in their own houses has proved most successful, largely owing to the supervision exercised over these women by Alice Sibree, who is engaged in medical missionary work in the Colony. Two of these midwives were employed at the beginning of the year, and in August the number was increased to four. They have attended 188 confinements during the year, and exercise a general supervision over the infants, during the first year of life, advising the mothers as to the manner of feeding, etc. Seventeen of these infants have been taken out of the Colony—thirteen to Canton and four to Macao—and some of them are known to be alive and well, while of the remainder six only are dead—one a child that was practically still born, one a child with hare-lip and cleft-palate, that died at the third month, two prematurely born children that died during the first week, and two others of whom died on the second day, the mother being ill with fever. These midwives consult Dr. Sibree in all complications, and she was called to 20 of the above cases. All the mothers recovered from their confinements. There was an unfortunate recurrence of plague during the year 1906, the total number of cases recorded being 893. Five of these cases occurred in Europeans, while 9 were Indians 3 Portuguese, 2 Japanese and one each Parsee, Malay, Filipino and Eurasian, leaving 87 Chinese cases. The death-rate among the Europeans was 40 per cent., while among the Chinese it was 98 per cent.

The following number of interments in the various cemeteries of the Colony have been recorded during the year:—

*Non-Chinese Cemeteries*.—Colonial Cemetery 124; Roman Catholic Cemetery 1,355; Moslem Cemetery 59; Jewish Cemetery 1; Parsee Cemetery 1; and Sikh Cemetery 10; total, 1,554. Chinese Cemetery 529.

## The Chinese have established public dispensaries and also district plague hospitals which in the City of Victoria are managed by a Committee of which the Registrar-General and the two Chinese members of the Sanitary Board are members; in Kowloon, a purely local Committee manages the Dispensary and the Hospital. These institutions are supported by voluntary contributions, and each is in charge of a Lieutenant of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese, who sees out patients at the Dispensary, performs vaccinations, visits patients in their own homes, and treats the patients in the District Hospital.

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## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, 81, Queen's Road, Central, and special business matter to the Manager, 33, Des Voeux Road, Central. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplies for Cash. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not availed for a fixed period will be continued until unclaimed. Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Licker's. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE,  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1181

## TO LET.

QUEEN'S GARDENS No. 10, for August and September. Rent \$10 a month. Apply to— A. W. BREWIN, Registrar General's Office, Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1211

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, TO LET with Five Big Rooms, in Garden Road, Kowloon, near the Ferry Wharf. Electric Fittings included. Rent exceptionally low, \$90 per month including taxes. Apply to— H. RUTTENJEE & SON, No. 5, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong. No. 45, Elgin Road, Kowloon. Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1212

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB, AUS IN ROAD.

AN OPEN AIR CONCERT will be held on the GREEN, on SATURDAY, July 20th, commencing at 9 P.M. Machado's String Band will be in attendance. Tickets: \$1 each can be obtained from Members, or at the Gate.

P. H. NYE,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1213

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION. IN THE GOODS of WEI ON, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Solicitor, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Honour the CHIEF JUDGE has in virtue of Section 55 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897 made an Order limiting to the 12th day of August, 1907, as the time for Creditors to send in their Claims against the Estate of WEI ON, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Solicitor, deceased, who died on the 19th day of May, 1907 at the Government Civil Hospital, Victoria aforesaid, and Letters of Administration were granted by the aforesaid Court on the 30th day of June, 1907 to LEE AU SZ of No. 18, Gage Street Victoria, aforesaid, Widow, the natural and lawful mother of the said deceased.

NOTICE is also given that all such Claims are to be sent in writing to the Undersigned prior to the said 12th day of August, 1907, or no Notice will be taken of them.

All persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned.

Dated the 14th day of June 1907.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong,  
Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

1214



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA," Capt. A. Bissler, will leave for the above-mentioned MONDAY, the 22nd July.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Prince's Building, Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 3

## COGNAC.

MESSRS. JEEBHOY & CO., 25, Hollywood Road, beg to inform their Customers and the General Public that they now have on Sale the following brands of COGNAC which are patronised by connoisseurs throughout Indo-China:

Per case 1 doz. bottle.  
BOUTILLIER, G. BRIAND & CO's \$25.00  
FELIX TILLAC & CO's. 16.50  
GEORGES ROZEAU & CO's. 14.50  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1152

COGNAC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Goliwos, Nos. 171 to 178, SHAIK TONG TSUI, Praya West, or M. L. Nos. 204 to 205, formerly known as the Po On Godowns—the lease for which having expired—have been taken possession of by the Landlords, and business will be hereafter continued under the name of the KUNG YIK GODOWNS. The owners are prepared to accept goods in storage at very moderate rates, and avail of the opportunity to give notice that loans at most favourable rates of interest may be obtained from the Undersigned against goods stored in the KUNG YIK GODOWNS.

The KUNG YIK GODOWNS Agents: The SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD. SAM WANG & CO., LTD. TELEPHONE: No. 321. ADDRESS: 81, Queen's Road Central. U YUK CHI, Managing Director. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1167

## AUCTION

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO DAY (MONDAY), the 15th July, 1907, at 2.30 P.M. at No. 25, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. <sup>92</sup>

THE WHOLE OF THE  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,

## THEREIN CONTAINED,—

Comprising—DOUBBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS with WIRE MATTRESSES. MARBLE-TOP BUREAUX with Dovetailed Glass. DOUBLE TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with Dovetailed Glass. MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, SILK-EMBROIDERED SCREENS, DINING-TABLE and CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with Bevelled Glass. CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, OIL PAINTINGS, BRUSSELS CARPET, &c., &c.

On view on SATURDAY the 13th July. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1907. 1206

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907 will be Payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 16th instant to THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOVER, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 1196

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$1 DOLLARS TWO per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be Payable on the 26th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 18th instant to MONDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOVER, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 1197

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. <sup>91</sup>

## TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply— SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. <sup>800</sup>

## TO LET.

N O. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamsen, Canton.

Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. <sup>91</sup>

## TO LET.

N O. 3 & 5, CARNAVON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to— HEWAN & CO., No. 15, Connaught Road, West. Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 324

## TO LET.

ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Apply to— REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 795

## TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to— JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

## TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE— IN WANCHAI ROAD.

G ODOWN, built of brick with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to— "K."

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

N O. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to— AERATOON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

## TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street.

GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to— LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. 94

## TO LET.

6 STONHEVED 35, Robinson Road.

Nos. 52, 57 and 59, CAINE ROAD.

Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33, SEYMORE ROAD.

Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. 103

## TO LET.

FROM 1st JULY.

LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 809

## TO LET.

N O. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, Moderate Rental, Tennis Court and Electric Light.

No. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandas. From 1st July.

"CHERUB VILLE," a fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental.

Apply to— AERATOON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 860

## IRON MERCHANTS.

E. HING & Co.

DEALERS in Iron, Steel, Metals, Hardware, Muntz's Metal, Steel Boiler and Ship Plates. Fig-Iron, Coko and General Merchants. No. 25, Wing Wo Street (Lauze from 171, Queen's Road to 168, Des Voeux Road Central) Telephone No. 613. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 478

## SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY of Experience in Teaching, and holding Diplomas, desires Employment in a Family or School. Branches: English, French, Piano, etc.

Address answers to— Z. B., 451, Friedrichstrasse, Tsingtao.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1907. 1110

## NOTICE OF FIRMS

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Goliwos, Nos. 171 to 178, SHAIK TONG TSUI, Praya West, or M. L. Nos. 204 to 205, formerly known as the Po On Godowns—the lease for which having expired—have been taken possession of by the Landlords, and business will be hereafter continued under the name of the KUNG YIK GODOWNS. The owners are prepared to accept goods in storage at very moderate rates, and avail of the opportunity to give notice that loans at most favourable rates of interest may be obtained from the Undersigned against goods stored in the KUNG YIK GODOWNS.

The KUNG YIK GODOWNS Agents: The SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

1167

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The KUNG YIK GODOWNS Agents: The SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

1167

## TO LET

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. <sup>92</sup>

## TO LET.

J. R. MICHAEL,</p







## POST OFFICE NOTICE

The *Zister*, with the German mail of the 18th June, left Singapore on Friday, the 12th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 17th inst., at daylight.

| FOR  | PER   | DATE                        |
|--|-------|-----------------------------|
| Singapore, Penang and Bombay                                     | 1s 6d | Monday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.    |
| Macao  | 1s 6d | Monday, 15th, 1.15 P.M.     |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow   | 1s 6d | Monday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.     |
| Shanghai   | 1s 6d | Monday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.     |
| Hainan   | 1s 6d | Monday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.     |
| Chitti   | 1s 6d | Monday, 15th, 6.00 P.M.     |
| Patkoi and Haiphong  | 1s 6d | Monday, 15th, 9.00 P.M.     |
| Holloway and Patkoi  | 1s 6d | Tuesday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.    |
| Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai                               | 1s 6d | Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.    |
| Macao  | 1s 6d | Tuesday, 16th, 6.00 P.M.    |
| Kingo and Newchwang  | 1s 6d | Tuesday, 16th, 9.00 P.M.    |
| Shanghai   | 1s 6d | Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.   |
| Hongkong, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. | 1s 6d | Wednesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M. |

**E. BORN, E.C., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN**  
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)  
(Letters posted in all the Pular Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

**Macao**  
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta  
Manila, Simpsonhafen, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Herbertshafen, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle, Karsten, Kobe, Yokohama, Callao (Peru) and Iquique (Chile).  
Macao  
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin  
Holloway, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland  
Shanghai and Hongkong  
Manila

**SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA**  
HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

**Macao**  
Yokohama

**SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO**  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

**Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cook Town, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama & Seattle, Minnesota**

**SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VICTORIA (B.C.)**  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

**Empress of India**

**Empress of India</**